Archæological Survey of India.

GENERAL INDEX TO THE REPORTS

OF

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA,

BY

VINCENT ARTHUR SMITH,

BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE,

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, AND OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

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PREFACE.

EVERY one who has had occasion to consult the Reports of the Archæological Survey of India, published under the superintendence of Major-General Sir A. Cunningham, must have felt the want of a General Index to the long series of twenty-three volumes. The Reports contain a vast mass of valuable information, but it is presented in such an undigested form that much of it is practically inaccessible. Each volume is certainly provided with an Index, but these Indices are, with two exceptions, extremely meagre, and of very little service. With the approval of General Cunningham I undertook the task of compiling an adequate General Index, and have now completed it to the best of my ability.

I cannot hope that my work will be regarded as perfect, but there can be no doubt that it will add greatly to the value of the Reports; and I trust that, in consideration of the assistance it will render to all students of Indian Archæology, its faults may be forgiven.

No Index of reasonable size could give references to every proper name mentioned, or every topic discussed in the Reports, but I have endeavoured, so far as my limited knowledge of Archæology would permit, to include in my Index every name or subject which an archæologist would be likely to look for, and to give each entry in the form or forms most likely to be convenient. Names in dynastic lists about which nothing is known, except their occurrence in such lists, will not usually be found in the Index. They must be looked for by means of the references to the dynasties concerned.

Some of the more complex headings, such as that of Coins, bring together in a compendious form a very large number of facts which were of little interest or value when scattered through twenty-three volumes. The classification of the entries under such headings has cost me much thought and labour, which will, it is hoped, be justified by the result.

The crude and unscientific speculations of General Cunningham's assistants, which waste so much space in several volumes of the Reports, have been passed over very lightly, and the Index gives few indications of their existence.

The spelling of proper names in the Reports is rather arbitrary and lax, and I have necessarily been compelled to follow it. Alternative spellings will, how-

ever, be found very often in the Index, and I do not think there will be any difficulty in tracing names.

I have not attempted to distinguish the various letters of closely similar sound by elaborate diacritical marks, as is done in the pages of the Indian Antiquary. So far as the text with which I was dealing would permit, the spelling of proper names is in accordance with the practice followed for some years past in official publications of the Indian Government. A long vowel is marked by an accent, unaccented a is pronounced as in the word America, and all other vowels as in Italian.

One of the most serious defects in the Reports is the omission in general to state the civil territorial division of the country in which the place under discussion is situate. The bewildered reader is, for instance, told that an obscure mound of ruins named Atranjí-Kherá is 4 miles south of Karsána, 8 miles to the north of Eyta (*sic*), 15 miles to the south of Soron, and 43 miles to the north-west of Sankisa. It is not easy from such a description to make out where Atranjí-Kherá is, or to discover any mention of it that may exist in other books or official records. The mound is really in the Etá District of the North-Western Provinces, and the moment this information is afforded anything that may exist on record about the place is readily traceable.

I have accordingly remedied this defect by specifying in almost every case the State or Province and the District in which each site mentioned in the Index is included. The obtaining of this information has involved much tedious search in maps and gazetteers, but in a very few instances I have been unable to fix with precision the position of the places described. My European readers will please observe that the word District is used in the technical sense, and means the unit of civil government administered by a District Officer, who is known variously as Magistrate and Collector, or Deputy Commissioner, or Superintendent.

Most of the words belonging to Oriental languages which occur in the Reports are readily intelligible to readers who have resided in India, but, for those who have not enjoyed that advantage, such words may require explanation. I have therefore compiled a Glossary which explains all such words, so far as the meanings are concerned which attach to them in the text.

A General Table of Contents has been prefixed.

V. A. SMITH.

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* Several of the places described in Part I are again described in Part II.)

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ABBREVIATIONS.

A. H.	Anno Hijræ.
C. I.	Central India.
C. P.	Central Provinces.
N.-W. P.	North-Western Provinces.
R.	River.
S.	Samvat (samvatsara).

GENERAL INDEX.

* *See* Vol. XI, 15, where this identification is given up.

B

* The Imperial Gazetteer places Bhílsá in Bhopál, but Mr. Fleet (*Corpus. Inscr. Ind. III, p. 22*) states that it is the principal town of the Bhílsa subdivision of the Iságarh District in the Gwálior State, otherwise known as Sindia's dominions.

* In text this coin is erroneously ascribed to Chandra Gupta I.

* For an erroneous identification by Mr. Beglar *see* XIII, 50.

* Punch-marked coins are so common that it has not been thought worth while to index all the notices of their find-spots.

D

* The Iron Pillar is situated in village of Meharauli (Mihirapuri). (*Corpus Inscr. Ind. III, p. 139.*)

F

* Some of the places named are in the Bastí District.

H

J

* The text erroneously states that Kabír was born at Maghar.

* In pp. 65, 66, Kujula, or Kujulaka Kadphises, is identified with Khieu-tsiu-ki and Kozoulo Kadphises, but at p. 168 Kujula Kara Kadphises is described as the successor of Kozola Kadaphes.

L

M

* Kabír died at Mahar, but was not born there. In the text Maghar is wrongly described as situated in the Gorakhpur District.

* It has not been thought necessary to refer to every passage that mentions masons' marks.

N

P

* In the Introduction this place is said to be in the Karun d (Korond or Káláhandi) State.

S

* Sáhet-Máhet is partly in the Gonda and partly in the Bahraich District.

* This inscription belongs to the reign of Chandra Gupta II, successor of Samudra Gupta.

* But see references under "Tumuli, or earthen barrows."

* In text the coin is erroneously referred to Chandra Gupta I., and the Swámí's name is given as Rudra Sena.

U

* In the text Turtipár is erroneously stated to be in the Ghazipur District.

* The Imperial Gazetteer places Bhilsá and Udayagiri in the Bhopál State. Mr. Fleet informs me that both places are in the Iságarh District of Scindia's dominions, or the Gwáliár State.

GLOSSARY.

N.B.—The words are defined only in the senses in which they are used in the Reports.

A

Abhisheka—
Inauguration; coronation.

Abjad—
A. B. C.; notation of numerals by letters of Arabic alphabet.

Áchárya—
Hindu religious teacher.

Ádhiráj—
Sovereign (an epithet of kings.)

Ák—
A plant (*Asclepias gigantea*, Roxb.)

Akhárá (Akhádá)—
Place for wrestling in.

Akshay—
Imperishable.

Alláh—
God.

Amalaka—
(1) The fruit of the *aonlá* tree (*Phyllanthus emblica*, Roxb.)
(2) The ornament on the top of the steeple of a temple.

Ambá (ám)—
Mango.

Ámm (ám)—
Public.

Anár—
Pomegranate.

Antarála—
Antechamber of a temple.

Arddha-mandapa—
Entrance-hall of a temple.

Argha—
= Yoni, *q.v.*

Arhái—
Two and a half.

Arhat—
A Buddhist saint.

Ásan—
Seat; throne.

Ashta (áth)—
Eight.

Asthán—
A Hindú shrine.

Asura (asur)—
Demon.

Aswamedha—
The sacrifice of the horse, performed by claimants to universal sovereignty.

Átá (atta)—
Flour.

Aundhá—
Upside down.

Avatár—
Incarnation, especially of Vishnu.

Azán (izán)—
The Muhammadan summons to prayers, generally proclaimed from the minarets of a mosque.

B

Babúl—
A tree (*cacia arabica*).

Bachchhá—
Cub; the young of an animal.

Badi—
The waning moon fortnight of a month in the Hindú calendar.

Bádsháh—
King; emperor.

Bágh (باگھ)—
Tiger.

Bágh (باغ)—
Grove.

Báharí—
Outer.

Bahú—
Daughter-in-law.

Bairágí—
A class of Hindú ascetics.

Baithak—
Sitting-room; summer-house; seat.

Ban (vana)—
Grove.

Bándh (band)—
Embankment.

Banghy (Bahangí)—
A pole with two baskets for carrying loads.

Baniyá—
Tradesman; shopkeeper, especially a dealer in grain.

Banyan (Banian)—
A kind of fig-tree (*Ficus indica*).

Báolí (Báorí)—
A large well, with steps leading to the water.

Bará—
Great; large.

Báradarí—
An open hall, properly one with twelve doorways; a summer-house.

Bárah—
Twelve.

Bárát—
Marriage procession.

Bat—
Banyan tree (*Ficus indica*).

Battís—
Thirty-two.

Báwan—
Fifty-two.

Begam—
A title of noble Musalman ladies.

Bel—
A fruit-tree (*Ægle marmelos*).

Bhádon—
A Hindú month, August-September.

Bhaktin—
Priestess.

Bhándár—
Treasury; store-room.

Bháshá—
Hindi vernacular.

Bhikshu (*fem.* **Bhikshuni**)—
Mendicant.

Bhisá—
Mound.

Bhítarí—
Inner.

Bhúsá—
Straw.

Bhút—
Ghost; evil spirit.

Bíbí—
Lady (the word is generally applied to Muhammadans).

Bighá (Bígah)—
A land measure of varying extent, but in many places = ⅝ths of an acre.

Bihár—
See "**Vihára.**"

Bíjak—
Inscription.

Bíná (víná)—
Indian lute.

Bír—
Ghost.

Biyáh—
Marriage.

Bodhi—
Knowledge, especially the perfect knowledge attainable by a Buddha.

Bodhisatwa—
Buddhist sage.

Búrhá (Búdhá)—
Old.

Burj—
Tower; bastion.

But—
Idol.

C

Chabutrá—
Platform; dais.

Chádar—
Sheet.

Chaitra (Chait)—
A Hindú month, March-April.

Chaitya—
A Buddhist chapel.

Chakkí—
Millstone.

Chakra—
Quoit (*discus*, an emblem of Vishnu).

Chakravartí—
Universal (*scil.* sovereign).

Chakwá—
The so-called "Bráhmaní duck" (*Anas casarca*).

Chandana—
Sandal-wood.

Chándmárí—
Artillery or rifle range.

Chapátí—
Cake of unleavened bread.

Chár diwálí—
Square enclosure.

Charan—
Foot-print.

Chaturbhuj—
Four-armed (a title of Vishnu).

Chaturmukh—
Four-faced.

Chaukí—
(1) Station; stage; outpost.
(2) Cell.

Chaukídár (chowkidár)—
Watchman.

Chaumukhí—
Four-faced.

Chaunsath—
Sixty-four.

Chaupar—
A game, played with dice.

Chaurásí—
Eighty-four.

Chaurí (Chaunrí)—
Fly-whisk.

Chawar (chaur)—
A broad water-course; swamp.

Chelá—
Disciple.

Chhattís—
Thirty-six.

Chhatr—
Umbrella; canopy.

Chhatrí (chatri)—
Canopy; kiosk.

Chhauní—
Cantonment.

Chhotá—
Small; little.

Chihal (chehel)—
Forty.

Chillá—
A rag hung on a tree as an offering.

Chirágh—
A native lamp.

Chor—
Thief.

Chuna—
A corruption of *chúná* = lime; lime-plaster.

Crore—
See "**Karor.**"

D

Dagoba (dahgopa)—
= Stúpa, *q.v.*

Dákait—
Brigand.

Dakhin—
India south of the Vindhya mountains.

Dálán (dallán)—
Verandah; corridor.

Dandá—
Stick; staff.

Darbár (durbár)—
Court of a prince.

Dargáh—
A Muhammadan shrine.

Darwán—
Door-keeper.

Darwáza—
Gate; gateway; entrance.

Das—
Ten.

Deolí—
Temple, especially a cenotaph sacred to the memory of a deceased Rájá.

Deorá—
Temple.

Des—
Country; region.

Deva—
(1) A male divinity.
(2) A certain class of minor divinities.
(3) A common element of royal names.

Deva-loka—
The abode of the 'devas.'

Devatá—
A class of minor divinities.

Deví—
(1) A female divinity.
(2) Siva's consort.

Dewal—
Temple.

Dhái—
Two and a half.

Dhák—
A tree (*Butea frondosa*).

Dharma—
Religion; religious merit; piety.

Dharma-chakra—
Buddhist sacred wheel.

Dharmsálá—
Rest-house.

Dharná—
A mode of extortion practised by Brahmans.

Dhenkí—
A rude machine for pounding grain.

Dhobí—
Washerman.

Dhol—
Drum.

Dhotí—
Waist-cloth.

Digambara—
'Sky-clad,' *scil.* (naked, the name of a Jain sect).

Dighá (dighí)—
Tank; pond.

Dih (dhi)—
Mound of ruins; old site.

Din—
Day.

Dínár—
A corruption of Latin *denarius.* In the Gupta period a gold coin corresponding to the *aureus.*

Díp—
Lamp.

Dípdán—
Lamp-post.

Díwán (Dewán)—
(1) Hall of audience; divan.
(2) Prime minister.

Doáb (Duáb)—
A tract of country between two rivers which meet.

Dol—
A swing.

Dopattá—
Shawl.

Drúm—
A tree.

Duáb—
See "**Doáb.**"

Dulhá—
Bridegroom.

Dulhin—
Bride.

Dúlí (dooly)—
A kind of litter.

Durbar—
See "**Darbár.**"

Durg—
Fort.

Durgah—
See "**Dargáh.**"

Dwápar-yug (jug)—
The third or 'brazen age' of Hindú mythology.

Dwárá (dwar)—
Door; opening.

Dwija—
'Twice-born,' *i.e.,* a Brahman, Kshatriya, or Vaisya, but especially a Brahman.

F

Fakír—
A Muhammadan ascetic.

Farang—
European.

Farmán—
A grant; letters patent.

Farsh (farash)—
Floor; pavement.

G

Gach—
Cement; mortar.

Gadádhar—
Mace-bearer; a title of Vishnu.

Gaddí (gadí)—
Cushion, especially the seat of a Rájá.

Gám (gaon)—
Village; town (*gráma*).

Ganj—
Market-place; bazaar.

Garbha-griha—
Sanctum of a temple.

Garh (garhí)—
Fort.

Garudá—
The man-faced eagle (emblem of Vishṇu).

Gauná—
Bringing a bride to her husband's house to consummate marriage.

Gaz (gaj)—
Yard-measure.

Genth—
A kind of fish.

Gerú—
Red ochre, *i.e.*, hæmatite.

Ghantá—
Bell.

Ghar—
House.

Ghár (غار)—
Cave.

Gharí—
A Hindú division of time, = 24 minutes.

G ha riyál (gariál)—
Alligator.

Ghát—
(1) A flight of steps leading to water.
(2) A mountain pass.
(3) A ferry.

Ghazal—
Ode.

Ghází—
Champion of the faith (Musalman).

Ghí (ghee)—
Clarified butter.

Giri—
Hill; mountain.

Gít—
Song.

Gosáin—
A kind of Hindú ascetic.

Gosirsha—
A kind of sandal-wood.

Got (gotra)—
A subdivision of a caste.

Gram—
A pulse (Cicer arietinum).

Grám-devatá—
Village deity.

Granth—
The holy book of the Sikhs.

Gridhra (gidha)—
Vulture.

Guhá—
Cave.

Gúlar—
A tree (*Ficus glomerata*).

Gumbaz—
Dome.

Guphá—
Cave.

Gur (goor)—
Unrefined sugar.

Guru—
Hindú religious preceptor.

Gurudwárá—
A Sikh monastery.

Gwálá—
Cowherd.

H

Hakím—
Physician.

Halwái—
Sweetmeat-seller.

Hammám (hamam)—
Turkish bath.

Hansa—
Goose.

Háth—
Cubit.

Háthí—
Elephant.

Hauz—
Reservoir; bath.

Hawelí (havelí)—
House; building.

Hazár—
A thousand.

Hináyána—
Lesser vehicle, *scil.* the doctrine of a certain Buddhist sect.

Hindolá—
A swing.

Hiranya-báhu—
Golden armed.

Holí—
The Hindú Saturnalia.

Hom—
A kind of burnt-offering.

Hrada—
Tank; pond.

Hujra—
Chamber; pavilion.

I

I'dgáh—
Muḥammadan place of prayer.

Imámbárá—
Building used in the celebration of the Muḥarram.

Imlí—
Tamarind tree (*Tamarindus indica*).

Inám—
Rent or revenue-free; a grant of revenue-free land.

Intikháb—
Extract.

Izán—
See "**Azán.**"

J

Jádú—
Magic; juggling.

Jag (Yajnya)—
Sacrifice.

Jágír (Jághír)—
A grant of land made in reward for service.

Jáman—
Jambú—
A tree (*Syzygium jambolanum*).

Jámí (jáma)—
General; (public) applied to the chief mosque of a town).

Janeo (jeneu)—
The Brahmanical thread.

Jangal—
Jungle; undergrowth.

Janghiyá (jangia)—
Short drawers.

Játaka—
Buddhist sacred story.

Jaya—
Victory.

Jháu (jhao)—
The tamarisk (*Tamarix gallica*, var. *Indica*).

Jhíl—
A natural shallow sheet of water.

Jhoprá (jhopri)—
Hut; shed.

Jhúl—
Housings of horse or elephant.

Jizya—
Poll-tax imposed by Muhammadan rulers on non-conforming subjects.

Jogí—
A class of Hindú ascetics.

Joginí—
A kind of female demon.

Johar (jauhar)—
Self-immolation.

Júná—
Old.

Jyeshta (jeth)—
A Hindú month, May-June.

K

Ká (ke, kí)—
Of—

Káaba (Kábá)—
The holy of holies at Makká (Mecca).

Kabáb—
Roast meat.

Kabit—
A kind of Hindí poem.

Kachahri (kacheri)—
Court-house; *anglice* 'cutcherry.'

Kachchhá (Kacha)—
Raw; incomplete; earthen; in all senses the opposite of *pakká*.

Káfir—
An unbeliever (*scil.* of Islám).

Kákiní—
A coin, $=\frac{1}{4}$ paṇa, $=20$ cowries.

Kála (Kál)—
Era; age

Kálá—
Black.

Kalama (Kalima)—
The Muhammadan creed—'There is no God but Alláh, and Muhammad is his prophet.'

Kalán—
Great; large.

Kalasa (Kalas)—
Pinnacle of temple steeple.

Kálíyug—
The present evil age.

Kánch—
Glass.

Kangura—
Battlement.

Kankar (Kunkur)—
Nodular limestone.

Karáhí (Karai)—
Iron pan.

Karan—
A kind of tree.

Karor (crore)—
Ten millions.

Kasái—
Butcher.

Katrá—
Market-place.

Kauwá—
A crow.

Kavit (kabit)—
A kind of Hindú poem.

Kendu (kend)—
A tree (*Diospyrus glutinosa*, Roxb.).

Khádim (kádim)—
Attendant at a mosque.

Khádir (khádar)—
Low-lying alluvial land.

Khajúr—
Wild date palm (*Phœnix silvestris*, (Roxb.).

Khambha (khambh, kambh)—
Pillar.

Khána—
House; dwelling; place.

Khand—
(1) a tract of country, *e.g.*, Bundelkhand.
(2) Canto of a poem, *e.g.*, Mahoba Khand of the Chand Ráesa.

Khángáh—
Shrine of Muhammadan saint.

Khàss (khás)—
Special; applied to distinguish a town from the surrounding tract of country bearing the same name.

Kherá—
Mound of ruins.

Khichrí (kichrí)—
A dish made of rice and pulse boiled together.

Khír—
Rice boiled in milk.

Khiráj—
Paying rent or land-revenue.

Khirkí—
Back-door; postern.

Kho—
Valley.

Khurpí (koorpie)—
A small spud used in scraping up grass.

Khutba—
The prayer for the sovereign in a mosque.

Kibla—
The niche in a mosque turned towards Makka (Mecca).

Kichrí—
See "**Khichrí.**"

Kiliá—
Fort.

Kiládár—
Governor of a fort.

Kodo—
A kind of grain (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*, Roxb.)

Kohna (kona)—
Old.

Koorpie—
See "**Khurpí.**"

Kos (krosa)—
An Indian measure of distance, commonly equal to about two miles, but frequently more or less.

Kosha—
Disquisition.

Kot—
Fort.

Kothrí (Kotrí)—
Room; chamber.

Koti—
Ten millions.

Kris—
Nepalese curved sword.

Kshatrapa—
Satrap.

Kshatriya—
The second of Manu's four castes; Ráj-put.

Kuá—
A well.

Kulhárí—
Axe.

Kumbha (kumbh)—
Water-jar.

Kund—
A small, deep, artificial reservoir.

Kusa—
A grass (*Poa cynosuroides*, Roxb.)

Kusala (Kusula)—
Happiness.

Kushak—
Palace; pavilion; kiosk.

Kutila—
A form of the Nagarí alphabet in use in 10th to 12th centuries, A.D.

L

Lákh (lac)—
One hundred thousand.

Lakhaurá (lakhowr)—
Small native-made bricks.

Lál—
Red.

Lambardár (lumberdár)—
Headman of a village.

Langotí—
A small cloth worn by men to cover their nakedness.

Lashkar—
Camp.

Lát (láth)—
Pillar; monolith.

Li—
A Chinese measure of distance, equal to one-sixth of a mile.

Lingam (linga)—
The emblem of the male generative power; phallus.

Lohá—
Iron.

Lotá—
Brass water-pot.

M

Maafi—
See "**Muáfi.**"

Madhya—
Central; middle.

Madhya Mandapa—
Second chamber of a temple.

Madrasa—
College; school.

Magar—
Crocodile.

Mágha (Mágh)—
A Hindú month=January-February.

Mahá-mandapa—
Central hall of a temple; nave.

Mahájan—
Money-lender; merchant.

Mahal—
Palace.

Mahalla—
Ward of a town.

Mahanta (Mahant)—
Head of a Hindú monastery.

Mahárájá—
'Great king,' a higher title than Rájá.

Maháyána—
Great vehicle,' *scil.* the doctrine of a certain Buddhist sect.

Mahuá (Mahwa)—
A tree (*Bassia latifolia*).

Makán—
House; building.

Makbara—
Tomb.

Málí (*fem.* Málin)—
Gardener.

Man (Mán)—
'Maund,' a weight which varies much, but the standard is 82 pounds.

Mandapa—
Porch of a temple.

Mandir—
Temple; palace.

Mansabdár—
A high army officer under the Mughal government.

Mantra—
A charm or spell.

Manzil (Manzal)—
Story or floor of a building.

Marh (Marhí)—
Temple.

Masjid—
Mosque.

Masuran—
A gold coin.

Math—
Temple; Hindú monastery.

Mátrá—
The head line in the Nágarí character.

Maund—
Anglo-Indian for 'man,' *q.v.*

Mauzá—
A townland, village with its lands.

Mayúra—
Peacock.

Mázina—
= Minár, *q.v.*

Mendhi—
Henna dye.

Melá—
A fair.

Mihráb (Mehráb)—
Arch; the place in a mosque where the *mullá* pray with his face turned towards Mecca.

Mimbar—
Pulpit of a mosque.

Mínár—
Minaret; the pinnacle from which the *muazzin* of a mosque calls the faithful to prayers.

Mishkal (Miskál)—
A weight = 4 *máshás* and 3½ ratís, *i.e.*, 35½ *ratís*.

Mlechchhá—
Barbarian, *scil.* a person out of the pale of Hindú caste.

Morhá—
Wicker-stool.

Motí—
Pearl.

Muáfí—
Free of land revenue or rent.

Muazzin—
The official of the mosque who utters the call to prayers.

Muharram—
Celebration commemorating the death of Hasn and Husain.

Muhr (Mohur)—
A gold coin equal in weight to the silver rupee.

Mukhannis (*pl.*— **ánán**)—
Eunuch.

Mullá (Mullah)—
Muhammadan religious teacher.

Muni—
Hindú saint.

Muríd—
Disciple.

Múrti—
Image; idol.

Musallá—
Carpet, or floor, for Muhammadans to pray on.

N

Nábdán—
A small drain.

Nadí—
A small river; a stream.

Nága (Nág), *fem.* **Náginí**—
(1) A snake, or dragon, especially a snake that is worshipped.
(2) Name of certain tribes.

Nagar—
Town.

Nágarí (Nágrí)—
The Sanskrit alphabet.

Nágina—
Gem.

Náhar—
Tiger.

Nakára—
Kettle-drum.

Nakshatra—
Lunar mansion, or asterism = 13° 20′, the twenty-seventh part of the zodiac.

Nakshawálá—
Painter.

Nálá (Nullah)—
A small watercourse; ravine

Nandi—
The bull of Siva.

Naogaja—
Lit. nine yards long; a giant.

Nat (*fem.* **Natní**)—
Gipsy.

Nau (Nao)—
Nine.

Navagraha—
The 'nine planets' of Indian astronomy.

Nilgái—
The 'blue bull' antelope (*Antelope picta*).

Ním (Nimb)—
A tree (*Melia azadiracta*, Roxb.)

Nirvána—
(1) The ideal goal of the Buddhist religion, which is variously explained.
(2) The death of Buddha.

Nohara—
Cattle pen.

Nullah—
See "Nálá."

Nyagrodha—
Banyan tree (*Ficus indica*).

P

Pachísí—
A game.

Pada (Pad)—
Foot ; footprint.

Paddy—
Unhusked rice.

Padma—
Lotus.

Pádsháh—
King ; emperor.

Pahár—
Hill ; mountain.

Pahárí—
Hill-man.

Pahlwán—
Wrestler.

Paisá—
A copper coin ; in the Government of India currency=$\frac{1}{4}$th of an anna,=$\frac{1}{64}$th of a rupee.

Pákar—
A kind of fig tree (*Ficus venosa*).

Pakká—
Complete ; perfect (of masonry. In all senses the opposite of *kachchhá*).

Pala—
Hindú division of time,=$\frac{1}{60}$th of a ghari, *q.v.*

Palása—
A tree (*Butea frondosa*).

Pálkí (palkee)—
Palanquin.

Pán—
Betel leaf.

Paná—
A coin,= 80 cowries.

Pánch (panj, pancha)—
Five.

Pánda—
A class of Brahmans.

Páni (पाणि)—
Hand.

Pání (पानी)—
Water.

Pansal—
Leaf-roofed hut.

Páras—
Philosopher's stone.

Pardá—
Curtain ; screen.

Parvata (parbat)—
Hill ; mountain.

Parwáná—
A written order.

Patthar (pathar)—
Stone ; rock.

Paur—
Gate.

Pazáwá (pazáyá)—
Brick-kiln.

Phálgun—
Hindú month,= February-March.

Phaorá (phowra)—
Mattock.

Phátak—
Gate.

Pípal—
The sacred fig tree (*Ficus religiosa*).

Pír—
Muhammadan saint.

Pitri—
Ancestor to whom offerings are made.

Pokhar (pokhrí —
Pond ; tank.

Pol—
Gate.

Prásáda —
Temple.

Preta (pret) —
A ghost.

Pújá —
Ceremonial worship.

Pújári —
Attendant at a temple.

Pul—
Bridge.

Puráná —
Old.

Putra (pút)—
Son.

Q

Qabar —
Tomb.

Qasbeh—
A small town.

R

Rahat—
= **Arhat**, *q.v.*

Rájá—
King ; prince ; Hindú nobleman.

Rákshasa—
A ferocious kind of demon.

Ramazán (Ramzán)—
The ninth Muhammadan lunar month, observed as a strict fast.

Rání—
Queen ; the consort of a Rájá.

Rankiní—
Female demon.

Raoní—
Faussebraie, or outer line of fortification.

Rasoí (rasuí)—
Kitchen.

Ratí—
A weight = 1·825 of an English grain (Some authorities state the value differently.)

Rishi (rikhi)—
A Vedic saint.

Roli—
A red colouring matter.

Roza (rauza)—
Mausoleum.

S

Ságar—
A large lake.

Sagparast—
A dog-worshipper.

Sáhib—
Mr. ; a European.

Saikalgar (Siklegar)—
Polisher ; armourer.

Sáís (syce)—
Groom.

Saiyid—
A person claiming descent from Muhammad.

Saka—
(1) Name of a tribe.
(2) Era (especially the era of **Sáli vá-hána**).

Sakti—
The personification of the female energy of a Hindú god.

Sál—
A tree (*Shorea robusta*).

Samádh—
Tomb of a Hindú ascetic or holy man.

Sámbar—
The so-called Indian elk.

Samvatsara (Samvat)—
Era; year. (In early inscriptions this word is used as equivalent to 'era' in general, but in later documents it usually means the era of Vikrama.)

Sangam—
Confluence.

Sangha—
The Buddhist assembly of the faithful; the Buddhist church.

Sanghneráma—
A Buddhist monastery.

Sání—
Second.

Sankh—
Conch shell.

Sankránta—
The time of the sun's entrance into Aries

Sanyásí—
A class of Hindú ascetics.

Sarái—
Native inn.

Sárangí—
Indian guitar.

Sárí (Saree)—
A woman's wrapper or shawl.

Sarwar (Sarowar)—
Tank; pond.

Sás—
Mother-in-law.

Sasur—
Father-in-law.

Sát—
Seven.

Satáís—
Twenty-seven.

Satí—
A woman who burned herself alive after her husband's death.

Satyug (=jug)—
The 'golden age' of Hindú legend.

Sáwán (Sánwán)—
A kind of grain (*Panicum frumentaceum*, Roxb.)

Ser (Seer)—
A weight, normally equal to about two pounds, but it varies much.

Shahíd—
Muhammadan martyr.

Shahr-panáh—
City walls.

Sharíf—
Honourable; illustrious.

Sher (Shír)—
Tiger.

Shikár—
Hunting game.

Shikárgáh—
Hunting-ground.

Shish-mahal—
Hall of mirrors.

Sikhara, (sikar, sikri)—
Steeple of temple.

Siklegar—
See "**Saikalgar.**"

Silá—
A stone.

Singhásan—
Throne; pedestal.

Sinha (Singh)—
Lion; a Hindú cognomen.

Sipáhi—
Soldier; sepoy.

Sir—
Head.

Sirdár—
Headman; chief.

Siris—
A tree (*Mimosa sirissa*, Roxb).

Sitár—
Guitar.

Siväla (Shiwálá)—
Temple of Siva.

Sloka—
Couplet of Sanskrit poetry.

Solah (sola)—
Sixteen.

Soná—
Gold.

Srám—
A Buddhist disciple.

Srávakí (saraogí)—
A Jain.

Srí—
(1) Fortunate, an honorific prefix to personal names.
(2)=Lakshmí, consort of Vishnu.

Stambha—
Tower; pillar.

Sthán—
= **Asthá**, *q. v.*

Stúpa—
Buddhist dome-shaped tower built over relics, or as a memorial. The earliest *stúpas* were tombs.

Sudi—
The waxing moon fortnight of a month in the Hindú calendar.

Súdra—
The lowest of Manu's four castes.

Suráhí (surai)—
Water-bottle.

Surkh—
Red.

Surkhí (soorkey)—
Brick-dust, used as a component of mortar.

Surmá—
Antimony for painting eyebrows.

Súrya (súraj)—
The sun.

Sútra—
A verse, or clause, in a Hindú scripture.

Sutún—
Pillars.

Swástika—
The mystic cross.

Swetámbara, Swetavása—
White-robed, (a Jain sect).

T

Tahsíldár—
A revenue officer.

Táj—
(1) The projection at back of a mosque.
(2) The celebrated tomb at Agra, of which the proper name is Mumtáz Mahál.

Takht—
Throne.

Tál—
A lake, or large pond.

Támbapatra—
Copper plate.

Tamtam (tomtom)—
A kind of drum.

Tanká (tangka)—
A coin.

Tántrika—
In accordance with the Tántra system of religion.

Tapasya—
Penance.

Tappa—
= **Tola**, *q.v.*

Tarái—
The low country at the base of the Himálayas.

Tár (toddy)—
The toddy palm tree (*Borassus flabelliformis*), of which toddy (*tárí*) is the fermented juice.

Tasbíh-khána—
Place of prostration in a mosque.

Tathágata—
"Passed away," a title of Buddha.

Táwá—
Griddle.

Táziá—
The bier carried in the Muharram procession.

Tee—
The umbrella on top of a *Stúpa*.

Thákur (*fem.* **Thakuráin**)**—**
(1) a Rájpút.
(2) A god.

Thán—
= **Asthán**, *q.v.*

Thána—
Police station.

Thánadár—
Officer in charge of a police station.

Thára—
Rude cenotaph in Rájputána.

Thup, Thúpo—
= *Stúpa, q.v.*

Thupí—
A ruined *stúpa*.

Tibá—
A mound.

Tiká—
Mark on the forehead, made to indicate the sect of the wearer, or when a king is placed on the throne.

Tilá—
Mound; hillock.

Tilak—
= **Tiká**, *q.v.*

Tírath—
Place of Hindú pilgrimage.

Tolá—
Hamlet.

Top—
Cannon; artillery.

Tope—
(1) Anglicised form of *stúpa, q.v.*
(2) Grove; clump of trees.

Toran—
(1) Gateway of a temple or *stúpa*.
(2) A peg used in marriage ceremonies.

Tretá yug (jug)—
The second or 'silver age' of Hindú mythology.

Trisúl—
Trident, especially as a Buddhist symbol.

Tughra—
A form of Arabic writing.

Tulsí—
A plant (*Ocymum sanctum*, Roxb.) used in Hindú worship.

U

Udumbara—
A tree (*Ficus glomerata*).

Ustád—
Teacher.

V

Váhana (Váhan)—
Vehicle, (*scil.* of a Hindu deity).

Vajra—
(1) A thunderbolt, the emblem of Indra.
(2) Diamond.

Vana (ban)—
Forest; wood.

Vansa—
Family; lineage.

Varáha—
A boar, (especially the boar incarnation of Vishnu).

Vedí (bedí)—
Hall for reading the Vedas in.

Vihára (Vihár)—
A Buddhist monastery.

Vimána—
Central sanctuary of a temple.

Víná (bíná)—
Indian lute.

W

Walí—
A Muhammadan saint.

Y

Yaksha—
A class of minor divinities.

Yatí—
A Jain priest.

Yojana—
An Indian league, equal to 40 Chinese *li*, or nearly 7 English miles.

Yoni—
The emblem of the female reproductive power.

Yug (Jug)—
An age or dispensation in Hindú mythology.

Yuvaráјá—
Heir-apparent of a kingdom.

Z

Zamíndár (Zemíndár)—
Landholder; petty chief.

Zanána (Zenana)—
Female apartments.

Zarín—
Golden.

Ziárat—
Shrine of Muhammadan saint.

Zína—
Staircase.

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